

TUITION UP

Tuition fee increases, cuts in assistance to post-secondary institutions, and cuts in grant assistance to students are having particularly severe effects on schools and students in Northern Ontario.

This was the major conclusion by student representatives who attended a meeting of northern colleges and universities held at Laurentian University in July.

According to Karen Dubinski, a member of the Ontario Federation of Students (OFS), this is due to a higher dependence on student aid in the north, higher operating costs for institutions, and the erosion of the real value of the province's special northern grants.

Figures released by the OFS indicate that one third more students in the north receive some sort of loan or grant assistance than do students in the south.

Northern students receive on the average the same amount of assistance per recipient as southern students although the cost of living in the north is higher.

A northern fact sheet distributed at the conference states that Ontario's new loans and grants policy excludes part-time students and that this is especially detrimental to the north.

Northern universities have proportionately a much higher part-time enrolment than their southern counter-parts.

The squeeze on the operating budgets of Northern Ontario's two universities, Laurentian and Lakehead, is being compounded by the provincial government's decision to phase out its special assistance program for small universities.

In 1975/76 these grants amounted to \$2,060,000 whereas this year they are down to \$750,000.

In May of this year Laurentian announced that it would

have to cut four of its departments because of a lack of operating capital.

Laurentian has since decided to keep the departments for another year because of the possibility of assistance from the Department of Northern Affairs, but applications for these departments are down drastically because of the uncertainty caused by the announcement.

Student representatives at Laurentian have indicated that it is unlikely that the departments can be maintained indefinitely if changes aren't made in the government's funding policies.

COMPANY CRIPPLES CABLE

Laurentian students are being denied the luxury of Cable T.V. in their rooms and apartments due to a conflict between the University and Northern Cable Services Ltd. The battle lines have been drawn over the method of billing residents for this service.

According to Romeo Bertoli, Director of Services for Laurentian University, Northern Cable is willing to hook up Married Students Residence, but only if the cost of the service is paid in a monthly sum by the university. The university, in turn, would collect the money from the residents in the form of a rent hike. Bertoli finds this unacceptable as it imposes a cost on some residents who do not wish to avail themselves of cable services. The University believes that the residents of M.S.R. are not of the transient nature of other students, and uses this argument to show that Northern Cable should treat the building as any other in the region.

Northern Cable states that they want to hook up the entire building at one time. They claim that by treating the building in this manner they could bill the university at a lower rate; thus there would be a saving to all participants. The figures cur-

rently being quoted are four to five dollars per month for each apartment as compared to \$9.63 per month for regular rates. (These figures have not been quoted to the university. Ac-

Friday, Sept. 14 by Tim Moyle. The letter expressed concern over the issue of billing and asked anyone interested to call Mr. Norm Bradley at Northern Cable to voice their concerns.



ording to Bertoli, the price would be the full \$9.63 per month.)

At stake appears to be the principle of people not having to pay for a service that they don't want. This issue was addressed by a letter circulated through Married Students on

Mr. Bradley has since received a number of calls regarding this matter and has stated that he will shortly be in contact with the University to resolve the issue.

GAMES ROOM GETS FACE LIFT



by Glenn Stirois

If you're looking for a place (other than the pub) where you can escape from the pressures of competing against your fellow student in the scramble for high marks, then, the Games Room (rm. G-24) on Student Street is the place to be. Opened this week, the Games Room boasts pool and ping-pong tables, dart boards and - the most recent addition - pinball machines.

Games Room patrons from last year will find that considerable changes were made during the summer. Not only has the appearance of the room been enhanced by the addition of colourful murals, but more importantly, the room is now being operated directly by the S.G.A. Previously under the control of the administration (which appointed one or two students to run it), the operation of the Games Room was taken over in another of what appears to be a series of dynamic moves on the part of this year's student's council.

The move, negotiated through Director of Services, Romeo Bertoli, means that the responsibility for handling the cash and hiring the students needed to man the room now rests with the S.G.A. The administration will still be in charge of basic maintenance.

One of the first moves undertaken by the S.G.A. was the hiring of artist Paul Com-

machio for the purpose of painting murals over the rather drab looking walls. Commachio's services were acquired at a cost of \$1,000. The pin-ball machines (known formally as "Bronco", "Joker Poker" and "Wanda's Whoppers") were obtained from Jamco (a local distributor). Revenue from the machines will be split 50-50 between Jamco and the S.G.A. Any profits made from overall operations will be split evenly between the administration and the S.G.A. The S.G.A. will absorb any losses incurred.

Prices for the various games are up an average of 20% over last year. Students wishing to play ping-pong will be charged \$1.50 per hour, while those preferring darts will be paying \$.50 for a half-hour of playing time. Pool sharks will be able to demonstrate their skills at a cost of \$1.50 per hour (if two are playing), or \$2.00 an hour if four people are involved. Though the rates for pool will

be slightly higher on weekends, it should be noted that they are still substantially lower than can be had at other establishments in the city.

Notably absent from the Games Room this year are the infamous horseshoe pits. The decision was made to remove them after numerous complaints were received of personal injury and damage to the premises. Last year alone, some twenty-three students were injured as a result of errant tosses of the horseshoe.

The new improved Games Room will probably prove quite attractive to those students with the time and money to spare. In closing, it should be noted that the room is also air-conditioned for the benefit of those individuals whose tempers might flare up over a "friendly game of pool or ping-pong".

Single parents cut off OSAP

TORONTO [CUP] - A newly-formed student group is fighting a move by the Ontario government that has disqualified single parent students who receive family benefits from receiving Ontario student loans.

The Family Benefit Student Group won one battle with the province in July when William Clarkson, director of the province's student awards branch, reversed a decision to limit family benefit recipients to only \$1,000 of a possible \$1,800 in federal student loans. But Clarkson has stuck by Ontario's decision to cut family benefit recipients off provincial loans, despite protests by the student group.

The provincial government is responsible for administering

both the provincial and federal student loan programs. Each level of government made a maximum of \$1,800 in loans available to students last year, for a total of \$3,600.

Clarkson claimed the government move was necessary because single parents were getting more money than they knew how to handle.

"This presented a problem in that when these large amounts of money came into the family benefit recipients' hands, some of them had never seen that much money before and spent it really without any thought being given to the consequences of paying it back," he said.

But Clarkson's own staff denied there were any cases of

abuse of the program by family benefit recipients and his remarks angered the student group and the Ontario Federation of Students.

"It's a student right to utilize those loans," says Moira Bertrand, a spokesperson for the Family Benefit Student Group. "We must want to be able to

utilize our right. A loan is something to be paid back. It's not like they're giving out a handout. We realize those loans have to be paid back."

Chris McKillop, chairperson of the 160,000 member OFS said figures compiled by the Metro Toronto Social Planning Council show that a single

parent with only one child needs \$7,600 annually, while family benefits only provide \$4,700. Clarkson said the province decided to disqualify family benefit recipients from Ontario student loans because it felt family benefit payments already covered necessary student living expenses.

NUS to fight for accessibility

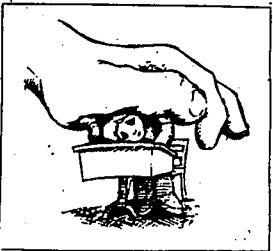
VANCOUVER (CUP) - Accessibility to education will be the focus for the 79-80 year delegates to the annual National Union of Students (NUS) May conference here decided.

"For the past several years the effects of cutbacks on the quality of education has received the main emphasis in NUS's strategy," Jeff Gaye, Manitoba representative on the central committee told the 120 delegates.

"We shall be stressing the other major area of restricted growth in post-secondary programs - the barrier it places in the way of those who do not now enjoy the benefits from a period of post-secondary education", he said.

He said that tuition increases in nine out of ten provinces are forcing students out of school and making enrolment more difficult for potential students.

"Access to education was



the main focus for national student organizing as long ago as the 1950's," he said. "It has always been part of the student perspective and it needs to be stressed now."

The key to the campaign, delegates decided, will be drawing students into the campaign on the local campus level. A full week of on-campus general assemblies will be organized for the week of Nov. 5-12.

Delegates decided the meetings should discuss issues such as tuition, student aid, and unemployment and allow students on campuses to plan their participation in provincial and national campaigns.

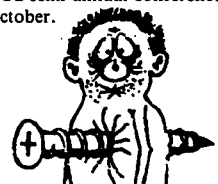
Each general assembly would endorse the call by Canadian students to the federal government to plan for access to higher education.

Central committee members stressed the need to begin involving students immediately through pamphlets and orientation week activities.

The central committee will schedule fall presentations of briefs on student aid, unemployment and federal financing to federal departments.

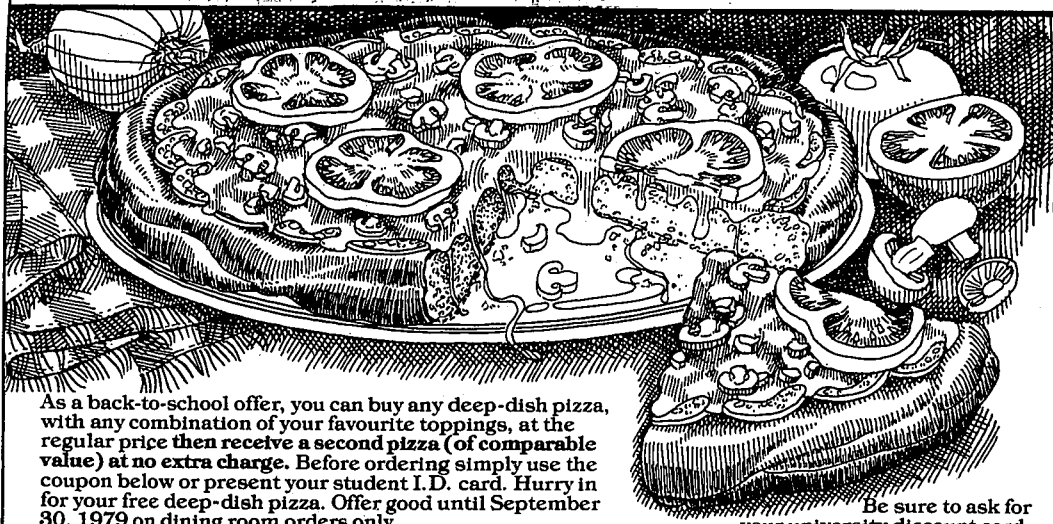
The campaign must also insure that students are aware of and support these briefs, delegates said. If and when the governments ignore our concerns as outlined in the briefs, delegates agreed, students must feel it is their concerns that are being ignored.

The central committee will also examine the feasibility of a student task force on the problems of post-secondary education. The task force would consist of students travelling across Canada receiving briefs and hosting hearings on campuses. The task force could also serve as an organizing tool for involving students on the local level. The feasibility report will be presented to delegates at the NUS semi-annual conference in October.



Be sure to ask for your university discount card.

2 for 1 Deep-Dish Pizza Sale



As a back-to-school offer, you can buy any deep-dish pizza, with any combination of your favourite toppings, at the regular price then receive a second pizza (of comparable value) at no extra charge. Before ordering simply use the coupon below or present your student I.D. card. Hurry in for your free deep-dish pizza. Offer good until September 30, 1979 on dining room orders only.

Be sure to ask for your university discount card.

2 for 1 Deep-Dish Pizza Coupon

This coupon and the purchase of any Frank Vetere's original deep-dish pizza, entitles bearer to receive one free pizza of comparable value.

Offer good until September 30, 1979 on dining room orders only.

Frank Vetere's pizzeria
We'll feed you better than mother.

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Regent St. South at Paris

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SAGA VOWS TO WOW CAMPUS

by James Weaver

A new era in the Great Hall commenced at the beginning of September when Saga Foods took over Laurentian catering from the previous contractor, Lappas Bros. Food Services. While the difference in the service may not be immediately apparent, Saga Food Services Director George Brown says that the campus will be "oozing and aahing by Christmas".

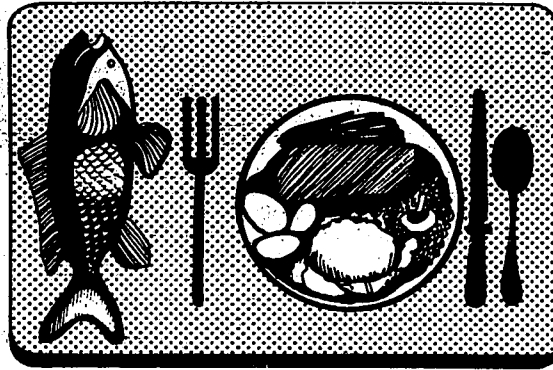
The major reason for the similarity between the Lappas operation and the current Saga operation was the short lead time Saga had to prepare for this year. With the tender giving Saga the Laurentian contract being opened on August 15th, Saga had less than two weeks to add Laurentian to its market.

Great Hall veterans will note a lot of familiar faces on the

Saga staff. That's because the new contract called for Saga's hiring any of Lappas employees who wished to remain at the university. That was just fine with Saga, considering the lack of time available for wholesale change, and the familiarity with the campus that the employees have built up.

While the amount Saga bid for the university contract is officially confidential, it is safe to say that it was significantly higher than all the others received. Some concern has been expressed that this might mean substantial price hikes in food service.

"Not so," said Brown, noting that the contract calls for the maintenance of the Lappas menu prices for this year. He also says that a number of major revisions proposed for



the university operation will more than make up the difference.

His major criticism of the Lappas system is that it appears based on a "board" type of operation rather than a "cash" basis. The former type assumes that most people are eating off a meal plan with limited selection and (hopefully) limited cost. The university cafeterias, however, are a cash operation in that most meals are sold for money at the time of consumption and that the operation makes or breaks itself through providing an attraction to the market.

"Marketing is a key feature of the Saga operation," said Brown. "People don't have to eat our products and won't unless we provide them with the things they want. This means we'll be implementing a wider selection of meals and foods with each meal. The prices are not going to be expensive as we make our money on a volume basis; the more meals we sell, the better off we are and we don't intend to cut our own business by hurting student wallets."

Saga is prepared to honour the current meal plan offered by the university, but Brown

doesn't think much of it. He stated that the conditions usually found in a meal plan (i.e. when meals are to be consumed, what each meal consists of) make them less attractive. Brown prefers a cash coupon plan where the student would put in a number of dollars in return for coupons valued at a rate higher than the dollars paid. "This way, the meal plan becomes more attractive," Brown claimed. "The student can eat whatever he or she wants whenever he or she wants it. With the guarantee of making a sale, we can afford to give the student more value than the menu price in return for investing their dollars with us."

Brown said that other types of meal plans will be made available, depending upon the demand expressed by the students. And the students will have an opportunity to express their desires. Regular surveys and questionnaires are a part of the Saga system, concerned with everything from the types of food served to the quality of the food and service.

Brown expressed surprise that the university had no venue selling food during the evening

cont'd on page 15

La Montée

vous invite

All members of the Laurentian community are once again invited to participate in La Montée. We're offering a weekend of mountain-climbing, a wine and cheese with the brethren of the St. Benoit Monastery, the opportunity to meet new friends, not only from Laurentian but from other universities as well, among other interesting activities. This year La Montée will take place the weekend of September 28, 29 and 30. Tickets are \$25.00 and will be on sale outside the Great Hall, September 19th to 26th. So join us; we guarantee an unforgettable experience.

Le comité de la Montée aimerait faire une invitation chaleureuse à tous les membres de la communauté universitaire à participer à une fin de semaine remplie de plaisir. Le séjour comprendra une escale en plein air, un vin et fromage parmi les Frères du Monastère de St. Benoit, l'opportunité de rencontrer de nouveaux amis, et d'autres activités intéressantes. Vous vous demandez "Où, quand et comment?" - Alors: Tout cela aura lieu le 28, 29 et le 30 septembre. Le coût est \$25.00, et les billets seront en vente le 19 au 26 septembre à l'entrée du Grand-Salon. Alors, venez faire partie d'une expérience inoubliable.

Le Comité de la Montée

Gay Santas OK



TORONTO [ZNS] -- Santa Claus, always merry, can now be gay too; in Quebec.

The gay magazine Body Politic reports that the Association of Santa Clauses in Quebec has officially reversed its policy of banning gays from the job of being Kris Kringle in local department stores during the Christmas season.

The policy change came after last year's anti-gay bias triggered a discrimination complaint to Quebec's human rights

commission. Now Santa Claus Association president Henri Paquet is whistling a different tune.

Paquet admitted that such a ban "contributes to the myth that homosexuals are child molesters."

"During the next holiday," says Paquet, "any person of good morals, notwithstanding their sexual orientation, can be considered to be a Santa Claus."

THE BEST BEER BREWED IN THE NORTH

NORTHERN'S SAMPLER PACK . . . IT'S DIFFERENT

A chance to pick your favourite from four Great Brands in one case.

Brewed with natural waters from the Northern Precambrian Shield.

Try a Sampler and enjoy the taste difference!



. . . 4 sixes in a 24
Brands shown available in 6, 12 and 24

"Four choices to pick your favourite!"

Fish or cut bait

by James Weaver

The Association des Etudiants Francophones has finally got its fingers caught in the jam of trying to play both ends off against the middle. With the dismissal of professional schools representative Sue Hooper, the AEF Council is finally forced to face the conundrum of allowing anglophone students into a francophone organization.

There are actually two issues raised by the dismissal. The first is the bag of snakes found in the AEF Constitution. The "kill" clause that allows the Council to dismiss any of its members without a stated cause and without a hearing, makes a mockery of what a constitution is supposed to do. Usually considered a dreadfully dull piece of paper, a democratic constitution is actually supposed to protect the interests of both the association and the individual from arbitrary and unfair activity.

Certainly an association has the right to remove members that detrimentally affect the organization, but the methods and reasons for doing so must be clearly spelled out. Otherwise what has just happened will always occur; a particular party line will come to power and suppress all opposition. In a representative democracy, the key concept is that of allowing all points of view that can gain credence (through election) a representation at the governing body. We now find suppression of a point of view which even the AEF Council has to admit exists within its membership: that the AEF has something to gain through co-operation with other campus groups. As long as such suppression, and the Constitution that allows it, continues to exist, the AEF will have to drop all pretensions towards democracy.

A more important consideration, however, is the question of anglophones in the AEF. There's really no problem with maintaining French as the language of business for the association. The difficulty lies in welcoming people who don't speak French to pay their fees, then cordially inviting them to keep their mouths shut. As long as a working knowledge of the language is not a consideration for membership, the AEF must recognize its responsibility to its anglophone members. When it takes their money, it must represent their interests, and provide for their concerns; it can do so in French (that being made clear to potential members from the start), but it can't ignore them entirely.

In the past, the AEF has tried for the best of both worlds; it has maintained itself as a French organization while accepting English money, claiming that its doors are open to any anglophone who wishes to participate in French culture. With the dismissal of the fluently bilingual Sue Hooper, the AEF is apparently paying only lip service to the latter principle. If doing so, it has removed the central rights of membership in an organization: the right to be represented, the right to be heard, and the right to be heard and represented directly through being elected to executive rank.

The AEF is now faced with a tough decision. Either they must restrict their membership to people who can actually speak the language and adhere to the party line (and pay a real price in reduced membership, thus reduced fees) or it must be prepared to tolerate the English accent that comes with English dollars.

The early bird gets the job

by Ken Dionne
Placement Officer
Canada Employment Centre
on Campus

Our objective with this proposed series of articles is to better acquaint the general student population with our full range of services.

All graduating students who will be seeking permanent employment as of Spring 1980 should drop into our office during the month of September. There are several reasons for coming in early.

First of all, the FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, through the Public Service Commission of Canada, does its recruiting of new or recent university graduates only once a year. This year the application deadline will be October 15th, 1979. This is the only opportunity which most university graduates will have of applying for specific job openings within the Federal Government from January to December 1980. Anyone applying after October 15th will normally only be considered if there were



REGISTRATION RUMINATION

By Alex McGregor

Registration 1979 was a bad time. Last year, it was a time of uncertainty. This year it was a time of gloom. The first morning, there was an article in the Globe which depressed us all. The three nights of registration, there was horrible publicity for Laurentian on the T.V. news.

The faculty wit was gloomy. "Registration this year has the ambience of a garage sale." A profound thinker on faculty suggested, "Why don't we have a two for one sale? Two courses for the price of one!" Nerves were frayed. One distinguished member of faculty said to another, "I have never been

able to stand you, you..." Another distinguished scholar denounced a colleague with equal charity. Yet another faculty member said "we should set up a grand piano, in the centre and have Placide play beautiful music." This suggestion was met by, "Placide should play The Death March from Saul or the Second Movement of Beethoven's Seventh."

Yes, faculty members have spoken this way for six hundred years. Even in the great days of Cardinal Newman, faculty members were venomous one with another. Yet, people were not talking that way last

year—at least not publicly. It is not easy to live with declining enrollments. It is hard to sit and wait for non-existent students to enrol in your courses and at the same time see them enrol in other departments, schools and colleges.

In a tough situation, we want to blame others. Fortunately for me, a colleague and dear friend invited me for a swim in the cool waters of Lake Neepawan. When the cold hit our bodies we reacted by denouncing all the people we felt were responsible for the difficulties that we perceive Laurentian is facing. Gradually, as we became accustomed to the bracing cold, we started to analyse the situation positively. We listed the people around us who have talent, dedication and principles. We then realised that, with so many first rate minds around in faculty, administration, and within the student body, the problems for Laurentian are far from insurmountable. Laurentian can and will overcome.

My friend and I both share the Christian belief. On the Christian promise we are certain. From uncertainty comes gloom, doom and despondency. From certainty comes assurance that however horrible or difficult the present situation is, nevertheless, all is well.

Let us all, then, at Laurentian stop blaming others for the problems around us. Let us all take the equivalent of a cold swim in a clear lake in mid-September. God has put us in this situation for His purpose to be made clear to mankind. That is why this Thursday, at 5:30, we will celebrate the Eucharist with calmness, certainty and joy. Won't you come and join us at St. Mark's? One small step to St. Mark's could be a large step for Laurentian.

insufficient applicants (which is rarely the case) prior to the deadline. Information booklets and application forms are available through our office.

The 1979-80 University and College CAREER PLANNING ANNUAL has recently been published and a free copy is now available through our office for all graduating students. This excellent publication is a must for any permanent job search, regardless of your discipline of study. It contains many valuable articles concerning your job search, as well as a selection of employers seeking graduating university students.

OUR RECRUITERS ON CAMPUS program gives students an opportunity unparalleled outside the university or college setting. Through this program, a student can obtain interviews with well known national firms. Such opportunity, were it not available on campus, would not otherwise exist for most students because

of the financial resources required to attend out-of-town interviews, not to mention the time needed to travel to and from these interviews in various geographical locations.

Most Recruiters come on campus before Christmas, with the majority being here in November. Application deadlines are often in October and so an early visit to our office is imperative for anyone seeking permanent employment as of 1980.

Several good companies also recruit on campus for SUMMER employment. This activity also commences in October. Usually, this is for out-of-town summer jobs; these jobs are often related to the discipline of study. It is therefore wise to find out early who is coming and when.

A preliminary schedule of Recruiters on campus will be available to students requesting a copy at our office as of September 21st.



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RON READS THE RIOT ACT

by Ron McKay

The main rule to remember when you are at the PUB is **THE RULE OF COMMON SENSE**. REMEMBER WHERE YOU ARE!

The PUB is not a place for each college/council or group to try and find out which group does the best imitation of Genghis Kahn and his hordes, raping and pillaging along their merry way. Nor is it a main event wrestling card where you try going the best two out of three falls with STUDENT SECURITY.

The PUB is a privilege which has been granted to the students of Laurentian. Many universities in Canada do not enjoy the privilege of having a PUB on campus. Therefore, don't abuse that privilege.

There are not a lot of 'PUB rules' but those we do have are enforced by the S.G.A. STUDENT SECURITY. They

(STUDENT SECURITY) take a lot of abuse from both administration and the students.

If STUDENT SECURITY allows too many students into the PUB, they are told they're not doing their job. When they stop students from entering the PUB when the place has reached capacity, they are maligned. The comment I hear most often is 'well they're getting paid for it'.

REMEMBER, the S.G.A. SECURITY is comprised of students, who, in most cases, will be attending classes with you. Just because they're working for you, doesn't mean you shouldn't respect them. The S.G.A. STUDENT SECURITY is responsible for, and has full authority and control over all entries of students to the PUB. They do not want to have to suspend any student's PUB privileges, but if the rules are broken the student involved in

most cases has been forewarned.

The PUB RULES that are posted on the door entering the PUB state:

1] No person without proper identification (ie. LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENT CARD, AGE OF MAJORITY CARD, FACULTY CARD, OR ALUMNI CARD) shall be allowed in the 'PUB' PREMISES.

2] Students are required to show their student cards as they enter the PUB.

3] When the PUB reaches its maximum capacity (252) no one is supposed to be allowed in until someone has left the premises.

4] When students decide to leave temporarily (30 minute maximum) they must exit through the backdoor. No beer bottles are allowed out of the PUB.

5] Anyone causing disturbances while in the PUB will be barred indefinitely.

6] GUESTS cannot be signed in before 10 p.m. unless they can show a S.G.A. PUB PASS. The 'PUB PASS' can be obtained at the S.G.A. office during weekdays and is required for Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. Remember each PUB PASS enables each Laurentian student the ability to sign in three guests. If those guests



create a disturbance, the consequences are levied against the Laurentian student who signed the Pass.

If these rules are followed,

hopefully everyone will benefit by having an enjoyable time in the PUB.

PLEASE, Let's Try to Follow These Rules.

BITS & BITES

Concerned Lambda watchers (all three of you) will probably have noticed that the paper came out a touch late last week; like at the beginning of this week. This is because there is only one printer capable of handling newspaper sizes in the city of Sudbury.

Last week, we waited with bated breath for the printer to tell us what day to bring the paper in for printing. "Thursday morning for sure," we were told and arrived at the door at 8:00 a.m. on that auspicious day. "Well, we've got a big colour run today and won't be able to touch your stuff till Friday morning." So, muttering objectionable syllables under our breaths, we waited.

Friday morning rolled around and we again called the printer. "Might be able to get started this afternoon," we were told. "Give us a call." We did and they hadn't. "Try for Monday?" they asked. "Have we got a choice?" we responded.

And so it was that we finally hit the streets Monday afternoon. This paper should be out Wednesday, but we aren't holding our breath.

It's not entirely the printer's fault, we have to add. With the Sudbury Star on strike, virtually every advertisement, flyer and piece of paper that hits the streets these days is going through our printer, either directly or through Northern Lite, the printer's major contract. Understandably, the printer is swamped and our 3,000 copies don't add up to much compared to some of the headaches they're playing with.

The sound of cattish lowing is constantly to be heard in the "bowling alley" these days. It's the busy season at the bank. That's nothing new at the beginning of the school year, but the new computer system in the bank is.

Ordinarily, one would think that the trappings of the twentieth century will speed up the process of business. No such luck, this time. Bank employees assure me that the computer system actually slows up bank service. Where once each teller could fill out your pounds of paper at the convenience of his/her own wicket, now all must use the same machine, which grinds along at its own dreary, glacial pace. The cantankerous contraption also spent various parts of the summer breaking down, screwing up bank service entirely. (Regular sacrifices to the computer gods are now being held Thursday mornings at 5:00 by those who like to get their money when they need it.)

Now, it must be admitted that the computer wasn't put in the bank to speed up service. It's there to cut down on bank errors and to permit the calculation of daily interest rates on certain types of accounts. Still, combined with the "line-up for the first available wicket" system also established over the summer, it seems guaranteed to keep the herd backed up in the hall.

Senate's first meeting, to be held almost immediately, will probably be more fun than a barrel-ful of lower primates. Along with the non-existent budget, our glorious leaders will have to tackle an enrollment decrease of fifteen per cent (or so official rumour has it). The unofficial, draft paper currently being used says that eighteen profs will be declared redundant by Christmas (to take effect next year) and with the revenue continuing down to out, more should be on the way. That's why a lot of our humble instructors are looking over their shoulders a lot, and attending departmental meetings religiously.

Chinese Thoughts

When Heaven is going to confer an important task on any man, it first makes his mind suffer, and labours his bones and limbs with heavy tasks. It subjects his body to hunger and extreme poverty. It also defeats all his mind, strengthens his will, and overcomes his incompetencies.

Chap. 15, Kaou Tzu
Part 11
The Works of Mencius
(Approx. B.C. 289)

COME ON OUT!

To The SUDBURY A.C.T. CLUB 8th. ANNUAL

OKTOBERFEST!?

SEPT. 27 - 28 - 29

in the SUDBURY ARENA

featuring
Jack Musico's
Oom-Pa-Pa Band



SPECIAL ATTRACTION!

STUDENT
APPRECIATION NIGHT

Thur., Sept. 27

7 p.m. to 1 a.m.

University & College
Students Only

No Admission Charge - Admission by Student Card

Julius Schmid would like to give you some straight talk about condoms, rubbers, sheaths, safes, French letters, storkstoppers.

All of the above are other names for prophylactics. One of the oldest and most effective means of birth control known and the most popular form used by males. Apart from birth control, use of the prophylactic is the only method officially recognized and accepted as an aid in the prevention of transmission of venereal disease.

Skin Prophylactics.

Skin prophylactics made from the membranes of lambs were introduced in England as early as the eighteenth century. Colloquially known as "armour"; used by Cassanova, and mentioned in classic literature by James Boswell in his "London Journal" (where we read of his misfortune from not using one), they continue to be used and increase in popularity to this very day.



Because they are made from natural membranes, "skins" are just about the best conductors of body warmth money can buy and therefore their effect on sensation and feeling is almost insignificant.

Rubber Prophylactics



The development of the latex rubber process in the twentieth century made it possible to produce strong rubber prophylactics of exquisite thinness, with an elastic ring at the open end to keep the prophylactic from slipping off the erect penis. Now these latex rubber prophylactics are available in a variety of shapes and

colours, either plain-ended, or tipped with a "teat" or "reservoir end" to receive and hold ejaculated semen.

Lubrication

And thanks to modern chemistry, several new non-reactive lubricants have been developed so that prophylactics are available in either non-lubricated or lubricated forms. The lubricated form is generally regarded as providing improved sensitivity, as is, incidentally, the NuForm[®] Sensi-Shape. For your added convenience, all prophylactics are pre-rolled and ready-to-use.

Some Helpful Hints

The effectiveness of a prophylactic, whether for birth control or to help prevent venereal disease, is dependent in large

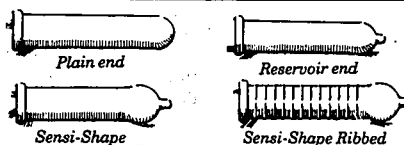
measure upon the way in which it is used and disposed of. Here are a few simple suggestions that you may find helpful.

Packaging

First of all, there's the matter of packaging. Skin prophylactics are now packaged premoistened in sealed aluminum foil pouches to keep them fresh, dependable and ready for use. Latex rubber prophylactics are usually packaged in sealed plasticized paper pouches or aluminum foil.

All of these prophylactics, at least those marketed by reputable firms, are tested electronically and by other methods to make sure they are free of defects. Prophylactics are handled very carefully during the packaging operation to make sure they are not damaged in any way.

Prophylactic Shapes



Storage and Handling

It is equally important that you store and handle them carefully after you buy them, if you expect best results and dependability. For example, don't carry them around in your wallet in your back pocket and sit on them from time to time. This can damage them and make them worthless. Next is the matter of opening the package. It's best to tear the paper or foil along one edge so that the simple act of tearing doesn't cause a pinhole. And of course, one should be particularly careful of sharp fingernails whenever handling the prophylactic.

Putting Them On

The condom, or prophylactic, should be put on before there is any contact between the penis and the vaginal area. This is important, as it is possible for small amounts of semen to escape from the penis even before orgasm.

Unroll the prophylactic gently onto the erect penis, leaving about a half of an inch projecting beyond the tip of the penis to receive the male fluid (semen). This is more easily judged with those prophylactics that have a reservoir end. The space left at the end or the reservoir should be squeezed while unrolling, so that air is not trapped in the closed end.

As mentioned earlier, you may wish to apply a suitable lubricant either to the vaginal entrance or to the outside surface of the prophylactic, or both, to make entry easier and to lessen any risk of the prophylactic tearing.



Taking Them Off

When sexual relations are completed, withdraw the penis while the erection is still present, holding the rim of the prophylactic until withdrawal is complete, so as to stop any escape of semen from the prophylactic as well as to stop it from slipping off. Remove the prophylactic and, as an added precaution, use soap and water to wash the hands, penis and surrounding area and also the vaginal area to help destroy any traces of sperm or germs.

And now for a commercial.

As you've read this far you're probably asking yourself who makes the most popular brands of prophylactics in Canada?

The answer to that is Julius Schmid. And we'd like to take this opportunity to introduce you to six of the best brands of prophylactics that money can buy. They're all made by Julius Schmid. They're all electronically tested to assure dependability and quality. And you can only buy them in drug stores.

RAMSES Regular (Non-Lubricated) & Sensitol (Lubricated). A tissue thin rubber sheath of amazing strength. Smooth as silk, light as gossamer, almost imperceptible in use. Rolled, ready-to-use.

FOUREX "Non-Slip" Skins—distinctly different from rubber, these natural membranes from the lamb are specially processed to retain their fine natural texture, softness and durability. Lubricated and rolled for added convenience.

SHEIK Sensi-Shape (Lubricated) & Regular (Non-Lubricated). The popular priced, high quality reservoir end rubber prophylactic. Rolled, ready-to-use.

NuForm Sensi-Shape (Lubricated) & Sensi-Shape (Non-Lubricated). The "better for both" new, scientifically developed shape that provides greater sensitivity and more feeling for both partners. Comes in "passionate pink." Rolled, ready-to-use.

EXCITA Gently ribbed and sensi-shaped to provide "extra pleasure for both partners." Sensitol Lubricated for added sensitivity. Also in "passionate pink." Rolled, ready-to-use.

Fiesta Reservoir end prophylactics in an assortment of colours. Sensitol lubricated for added sensitivity. Rolled, ready-to-use.

We wrote the book on prophylactics. If you would like to read it and get some free samples of what we've been talking about, fill in the coupon below and we'll send you everything in "a genuine plain brown envelope."



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ACID RAIN SLAUGHTERS LAKES

From The Ontario

Populations of many species of fish are in danger of dying out in an unknown number of Ontario lakes which have acidified due to airborne sulphur pollution.

Fish are failing to reproduce and have disappeared or are headed inevitably for extinction in several sample lakes under study by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment.

Bill Kellar, who works out of the Ministry's Sudbury office says that the Aurora trout has disappeared from its natural habitat which was limited to three lakes north of Sudbury and west of Temagami.

He told The Ontario in a telephone interview last week, that the Aurora trout are being kept from extinction in hatcheries and reintroduced into other lakes but that it appears that they are not reproducing on their own anywhere at this time.

It is not entirely clear how the acidification of lake water affects fish and different types of fish seem to react in different ways according to Dr. Harold Harvey of the University of Toronto.

Dr. Harvey, who is described as one of Canada's leading authorities on the acid rain phenomenon, has recently been given a Ministry of the Environment grant to study the effects of acid rain on fish.

Dr. Harvey said that yellow perch and bass in some of the lakes under study are failing to recruit any young fish and the populations are growing older and older. He said that it appears that the fish spawn successfully but that the very young fish are not surviving.

He cited the white sucker population as an example of the converse where the population is lacking in mature fish of over four of five years old despite the fact that these fish are known to live for as much as fifteen years under normal conditions.

Lake trout appear to be among the most sensitive fish and Dr. Harvey said that there is no record of a healthy population of lake trout in lakes with a pH of less than six.

One complication to determining the exact effect of acidic water on fish is that the lakes with low pH hold metals such as mercury and aluminum in solution longer than normal and that could be part of the effect on fish.

Although it is possible to determine a cause and effect relationship between increasing acidity and the death of fish populations to the satisfaction of the "man on the street", Dr. Harvey expects there will be increasingly detailed studies of the problem because of the demands of impending international negotiations to control the flow of airborne sulphur pollution between Canada and the United States.

"We will have to be able to say how much we are hurting," he told The Ontario last week, "because they'll say to us, 'If you're hurting a dime's worth, don't expect us to spend millions cleaning it up'."

Sulphur pollution comes largely from urban concentrations, power generating plants and industries such as Sudbury's nickel smelting plants. Much of

the acid precipitation problem in Ontario is thought to come from American sources. There is also concern that a greater dependence on fossil fuels such as coal may increase the amount of airborne sulphur dioxide.

There are presently about 140 dead lakes in Ontario and thousands more susceptible. How much time there is to save these lakes is unclear but many

could be gone within the next five to ten years.

Susceptibility to acidification depends on soil type and size and flushing rate of a lake, Dr. Harvey explained. Lakes in limestone areas such as the Bruce Peninsula and Manitoulin Island have immense buffering capacity but for lakes in the Canadian Shield area of Ontario it seems only a matter of

time before micro flora and fauna and the fish themselves disappear leaving the lake dead.

"We can't define a simple formula to say when a particular lake will go belly up, there are too many variables," Dr. Harvey stated, "but we seem to be living on borrowed time using up a buffering capacity accumulated since the last ice age."

THE HEIRS TO THE HERITAGE FUND?

From the Federation of Alberta Students

While the rest of the world celebrates the International Year of the Child, here in Alberta students' children may be eating their macaroni without the cheese, said Lake Sagaris of the Federation of Alberta Students (FAS) recently.

Each year the Alberta Students Finance Board decides how much students—and their children—can be expected to live on in the coming year.

And this year the Board seems to think a child between zero and eleven years of age can live on \$36 a month or less for food.

"This is just outrageous," Sagaris said. "According to Calgary Board of Health figures, it costs between \$38 and \$70 to feed children in this age group nutritious food."

For example, a child between 6 months and 1 year is expected to eat \$45 worth of food a month to grow strong and healthy. Assuming a 15% inflation rate (which could be too low) that figure would increase to \$52 a month by Feb. 1980.

"Yet the Board allows less

"HANDOUTS WILL ONLY DESTROY YOUR INCENTIVE TO WORK..."



than a dollar a day," Sagaris said. "I hardly need to point out the importance of good nutrition to a growing child. The Board seems to expect young children to eat next to nothing." The Board allows \$165 a month for food for two married students, but the Calgary Board of Health figures indicate a nutritious diet for students in this category would be between \$172 (over 19 years old, moderate activity) and \$194

(16 - 19 years old). An allowance for inflation would put these figures at between \$200 and \$223.

"It's not like there's a lot of slack in these budgets either," Sagaris said. "From our estimates most of their figures are \$5 or \$10 low. If a student runs into a minor emergency, like having to take a taxi for some reason, that person's budget is shot."

The Board allows \$18 or the

cost of a bus pass for transportation each month.

"But what if it's a freezing cold winter morning and you have to take your child to daycare? Or you've been studying late and the buses have stopped running?" said Sagaris.

In these days of rising costs, many Albertans look to the student finance program to ensure they can get a post-secondary education. The Students' Finance Board is asking those people most in need to do much more than go without a few luxuries.

"They're asking students to go without basic nutritious food, and they are asking parents to deprive their children as well as themselves," Sagaris said.

"We sincerely question the Board's wisdom and concern for students, in setting these budgets so low. Given the figures we will be asking them to reconsider their decision."

The question of inadequate student budgets will also be discussed by student leaders from around Alberta, at a special FAS conference to be held in mid-August.

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From cradle to grave EVEN THE KIDS FOUGHT SOMOZA

by Eric Mills

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica -- While most student movements the world over declined or turned inward in the 1970s, the reverse happened in Nicaragua. After sporadic protests in the 1940s and '50s, students under the Somoza family dynasty turned to mass organization and armed struggle in the sixties, emerging strong enough this decade to challenge the dictatorship's existence.

For the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN in its Spanish initials) is mostly students, says Carlos Tunnerman, former rector of Nicaragua's largest university and member of the influential anti-Somoza Group of 12. The front's external commission in Costa Rica says most of its guerrillas were former students 18 to 25 years old. And in the capital, Managua, leaders of the Revolutionary Student Front (FER) describe their group as almost a training school for the FSLN.

prisoners and other causes, and to demand better education and more freedom.

According to primary student leader Cesar Centeno Garcia, his group took a military role last September when the Sandinistas briefly occupied five cities. The students painted slogans on walls and threw bombs at soldiers and tanks, making Somoza's National Guard over-estimate Sandinista strength, he said in an interview in late May. The same on a bigger scale undoubtedly occurred when the final offensive began a few days later. (Centeno Garcia, 11, had fled to Costa Rica with his mother after his nine-year-old brother, reknowned for his political songs, was killed by the Guard).

MEP operated in each school, Centeno Garcia says, with three committees: organization, propaganda and funds. Major decisions were made by general meetings in the schools, if administrators were sympathetic. Travelling

300,000 in primary before the offensive in June. FER leaders estimated this in an interview in Managua. A majority of university students are politically active, they said, and Centeno Garcia claimed the same at the primary level.

Certainly the largest campus, the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua (UNAN), seemed a hotbed of dissent in a May visit. The anti-Somoza slogans on walls in every city of the country couldn't prepare a visitor for the myriad of groups' initials and slogans on nearly every UNAN wall. Some walls sported elaborate and colorful political murals; one had the 40 pages of a self-training manual on rifles, posting the Tercerista Sandinista tendency. Sandinista communiques on recent military activity were among the hail of political sheets seemingly appearing daily. Student newspapers were at best sporadic; rhetorical leaflets issuing calls to action seemed to be preferred.

Although the Tercerista tendency was numerically and materially strongest nationally, and its strategy of a one-shot populist insurrection had been adopted by the FSLN as a whole, it lacked a student group -- probably because its theory doesn't stress mass political work. The major student group, the FER, is linked with the original Sandinista tendency that until the unification in early 1979 espoused a prolonged popular war (GPP in Spanish initials) of attrition. The GPP development in the student movement in the university based FER, the dominant Secondary Students Association (AES) and MEP in primary schools.

The other Sandinista group, which formerly called for a Marxist workers party to lead a revolution, was represented in universities by the Revolutionary Student Front (Marxist-Leninist) -- FER-ML. Its Secondary Student Movement (MES) merged with the GPP-led group.

Two other active student groups were affiliated with the pro-Albania Movimiento de Accion Popular (MAPP) and the Struggle of the University (LSEU) and of Secondary (CLEB) Students. Although self-admittedly not large, this movement has indirect support from a small daily newspaper, 'El Pueblo' (The People), and is linked to other groups.



Students also played an important role in developing opposition to the Somoza regime by agitating and participating in popular struggles. Several student groups belong to the 22-member United People's Movement (MPU), a leftist coalition that was the backbone of the National Patriotic Front, Somoza's major civic opposition.

Not only university-level students are organized: secondary students have had a strong group for several years and the Primary Student Movement (MEP) -- yes, 6- to 12-year-olds -- was founded in 1977. These two, both affiliated to the FER, worked with parents and teachers associations in ways that North American PTAs could not conceive: hunger strikes, school occupations and boycotts in support of political

committees co-ordinated the young students nationally, he says. Geography probably helped, as most of Nicaragua's urban population is within 50 miles of Managua.

Although only half of the 2½ million population is urban, a much higher proportion of the school-age people attend school in the cities (the national average is about one of two). Managua, with 400,000 residents before the last Sandinista offensive, had a disproportionately large share of educational institutions. Before the revolution, Nicaragua spent the least per capita on education in Central America, and the illiteracy rate was perhaps 60 per cent, much higher in the countryside. But there were about 40,000 university-level students, 50,000 in secondary school and

EDITORS NOTE

THE FOLLOWING IS A ROUGH CHRONOLOGY OF THE NICARAGUAN STUDENT MOVEMENT. SINCE IT IS DRAWN FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, INCLUDING MEMORIES, IT MAY CONTAIN ERRORS.

1934-56: Rule of Anastasio Garcia, first as head of the National Guard and after 1937 as president. Some heterogenous and disorganized student opposition.

1944: Students demonstrate against Somoza's re-election during his greatest crisis and in solidarity with movements in Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador. Another demand is autonomy for the national university.

1956: Leon university student Rigoberto Lopez Perez assassinates Somoza in an apparently isolated but consciously political act. Luis Somoza steps into the presidency and Anastasio heads the National Guard.

Students, Carlos Fonseca Amador, Tomas Borge and Silvicio Mayorga, found the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Youth Movement in Costa Rica. Soon after New Nicaragua is founded as a guerilla group.

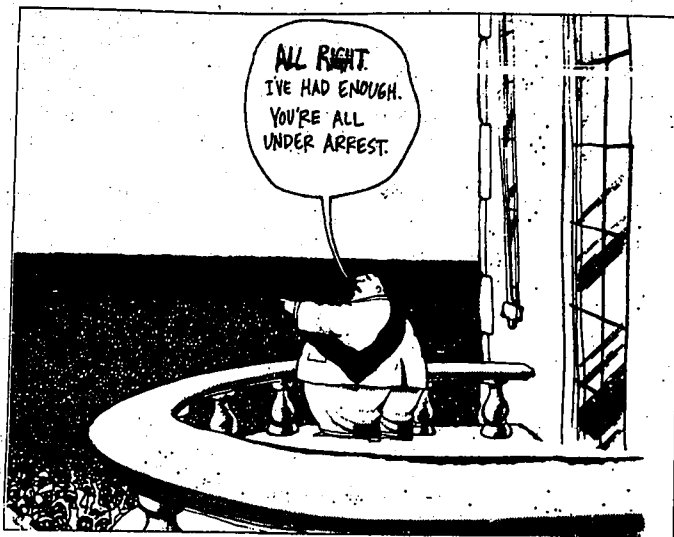
The student association CUUN (Centro Universitario de la Universidad Nacional) becomes politically active and its newspaper, 'El Universitario,' is the first to write about General Augusto Cesar Sandino, the anti-imperialist guerrilla leader assassinated by the Guardia in 1934. FER (Frente Estudiantil Revolucionario) is founded about this time, as is the first Marxist university group which took over 'El Universitario' and later joined the guerrilla movement.

1958: Frente Revolucionario Sandino (FRS) formed in the northern mountainous department of Nueve Segovia which was Sandino's base in fighting American marines and the national Guardia from 1927-33. Movimiento de Indalesio Pastora also formed. Students participate in demonstrations and reforms.

1959: A group splits from the FRS to form the Movimiento Julio Alonso. June: The National Guard discovers 60 to 80 people of FRS, which after suffering several casualties flees into Honduras. Pedro Joaquín Chamorro, a member of the Chamorro family that held power before the Somoza takeover, leads an unsuccessful invasion. Publisher of the family newspaper La Prensa, he later became a major civic opposition leader and was expected to run for the presidency before being assassinated in early 1978. July 23: National Guard fires on Leon

THE STUDENT ROLE IN THE NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION

by Eric Mills
Canadian University Press



University students protesting
Nicaraguan and Honduras re-
pression of the guerrillas. Four
are killed and more than 100
wounded. Rapid politicalization
of students (including Sergio
R  mirez Mercado, later a leader
of the influential anti-Somoza
Group of 12) follows with strikes
involving FER and other groups.
1960: FRS defeated in confronta-
tion with National Guard. Other
groups also involved in isolated
guerrilla activity.

Students involved in the short-
lived National Patriotic Youth.
The prestige of the Cuban
Revolution helps spread Marxist
ideas.

1961-63: Led by Carlos Fonseca,
several groups of mostly young
peasants and students unite in the
Sandinista National Liberation
Front (FSLN) and plan a long
guerrilla, rural-based war to bring
down the Somoza dynasty. Red-
and-black FSLN flags appear at
schools and in other places.

1963: FSLN discovered by the
Guard near Honduras and defeat-
ed. It retires from military
activity for three years to train
and build up mass peasant
support.

FER holds second congress.
Activities include demonstrations
and organizing in poor sectors for
improved services.

1964: A group of Nicaraguan
students are captured in Guate-
mala and delivered to the Nation-
al Guard.

1966: Students are among those
training with the FSLN in the
mountains. About 30 are killed
by the Guard upon discovery.
Carlos Fonseca is apparently
caught but is deported to Guate-
mala under pressure of student
agitation. In the following period
of self-criticism, the FSLN de-
cides to stress political work,
especially among students. The
number of student leaders joining
the front had weakened the
student movement.

1967: Students are among 200
protestors who brutally assassinate
demonstrator Jan. 22 against the
presidential election "campaign"
of Anastasio Somoza, who is

about to officially take over the
reins.

Nov. 4: Student leader Casi-
miro Sotelo is one of four young
Sandinistas captured. The Na-
tional Guard later announced
they had died in combat.

1969: Concentrated FSLN politi-
cal work among students in Leon
and Managua, both university
centres. Some students are trained
militarily for clandestine urban
cells.

A national teachers strike is
lost after massive firings and
destruction of the union. Stud-
ents in giant protests.

1970: CUNN elections won by
FER, which becomes the domi-
nant student group and helps
organize the Secondary Students
Association (AES). In the in-
creasing mobilization by various
sectors, students play a key role in
national and local organizing.

A teachers strike in Managua
brings heavy repression and stu-
dent protest. Students also in-
volved in a campaign against
higher milk prices.

1971: The mostly student Revolu-
tionary Christian Movement is
established, led by the priest and
poet Ernesto Cardenal (later
closely allied with the FSLN). His
brother, Fernando, also a priest
(and later a Group of 12
member), helps organize it in
private schools where he taught.

1973: Students campaign against
misuse of reconstruction aid after
Managua flattened by earthquake
Dec. 22, 1973.

1974: Youth section of the
pro-Albania Movement of Popu-
lar Action begins work in univer-
sities. The section later becomes
CLEU (Committees of Struggle
of University Students) and
founds CLES for secondary
students.

1975: A group splits from FER to
form FER Marxist-Leninist stu-
dent voice of the new Proleterian
tendency in the FSLN which
advocates less military emphasis
and more on building mass
support for a workers party. FER
is left dominated by the Pro-
longed Popular War (GPP) ten-
dency. The Tercerista (Third)
tendency which calls for a quick
popular insurrection, does not
develop a student group. FER-
ML later starts the Secondary
Student Movement (MES).

1976: FER-ML joins with the
Revolutionary Christian Move-
ment to unsuccessfully contest
student elections.

1977: As the FSLN increases
military attacks students lead
urban mobilizations against re-
pression.

Primary Student Movement
(MEP), linked with FER, is
started late in the year.

1978: The National Federation of
Parents is formed at the begin-
ning of the year to support the
student movement.

Student hunger strikes win the
end of isolation for some political
prisoners. Students also active in
the wave of protest following
Chamorro's assassination Jan.

10. Other mobilizations include a
campaign against bus fare rises.
Half the school year is lost.

June 3: CLEU, with FER-ML
support, occupies UNAN admin-
istration buildings in support of
Managua district public workers
on strike.

July: CUUN declares a strike
July 3 in a campaign for adequate
government funding for UNAN,
which is in tight straits because of
its political opposition.

A national AES secondary
school strike of 40,000 students is
violently repressed by the Nation-
al Guard; several are killed in
Jinotepe and San Marcos. The
eight-day strike is declared inde-
finite and all student organiza-
tions, including MEP, join; five
schools are occupied despite
Guard protection. In some places
it continues at the end of the
month.

A new teachers organization,
ANDEN, is formed partly to
support students.

Sept. 1: A student strike in
support of the Sandinista uprising
in five cities is complete.

Sept. 14: National Guard
invades UNAN, mortally wounds
a student and sacks several
offices, including CUUN's.

After the insurrection sub-
sides, many FER leaders join the
FSLN in clandestinity. The
front's tendencies are now work-
ing together militarily and mov-
ing upwards towards unity.

1979: Students strike in February,
and are also involved in neighbor-
hood groups that harass the
National Guard.

The FSLN announces at the
beginning of March that its three
tendencies have unified to plan a
"final offensive" and insurrec-
tion. FER organizes and propa-
gandizes in preparation and har-
assment of the Guard increases.

March 23: Several Managua
secondary schools are occupied to
protest what the FSLN says are
plans for a right-wing military
coup d'etat.

April: More than 100,000
students strike early in the month
to protest the closing of a radio
station and to demand liberty for
young people recently detained by
the Guard. On April 2, 24
secondary schools are struck in
mourning for scores of deaths
after the Guard recaptured Esteli
which had been occupied a week
by the FSLN.

May: FSLN daily attacks on
National Guard are met with
increasing repression, including
daily shootings by nervous
Guardsmen. As announced, the
final offensive begins near the
end of May. A week later the
whole country freezes in an
indefinite shutdown-strike as the
FSLN takes most civilian centres
in the country.



FREAKIN' WITH THE FROSH

by Ron McKay

In case you hadn't noticed, 'FROSH WEEK' has been extended over a two-week period. Between Sept. 18th and Sept. 22nd you will be entertained by several different musical groups. What can you expect? Well:



PURLAINE: is a band from Hearst who, over the past summer, displayed a lot of talent during the NORTHERN LIGHTS FESTIVAL BOR-EAL.

If one phrase were to be used to describe The Original Sloth Band it would be 'VERSATILITY PLUS!' The leader of the band, Ken Whitely embodies the essence of the above phrase. He has been singing for as long as he can remember and has been attacking instruments one by one since the age of twelve.

At this point, he plays guitar, dobro, piano, bass, mandolin, jug, washboard, ukelele, dulcimer, a bit of fiddle and has recently tackled the accordion.

The Original Sloth Bands performances have included, MARIPOSA, the WINNIPEG FOLK FESTIVAL, the CLAR-ENDON FOLK FESTIVAL.

The Original Sloth Bands' repertoire may be best termed electric, but is bound to contain gospel, blues, rock n'roll, early jazz and whatever else strikes their fancy.

During the S.G.A. Beerfest, JACK MUSICO'S OOM PAH PAH BAND will entertain you with everything from traditional German polkas and waltzes to some very danceable modern tunes.

For those avid 'BEERFEST' goers JACK MUSICO'S musical experience and talent has earned 'THE OOM PAH PAH

BAND the distinction of being the official A.C.T. Oktoberfest Band.

The FRIDAY S.G.A. PUB NITE features 'THIGH HIGH'. Thigh High is a recently formed band and its artists display varied musical backgrounds. For example, Janet Harper is the vocalist and focal point of the band, previously having been a professional ice skater and dance instructor. Steve Hogg, the bassist and lead vocalist was formerly with the IAN THOMAS BAND (he recorded several albums with the same.)

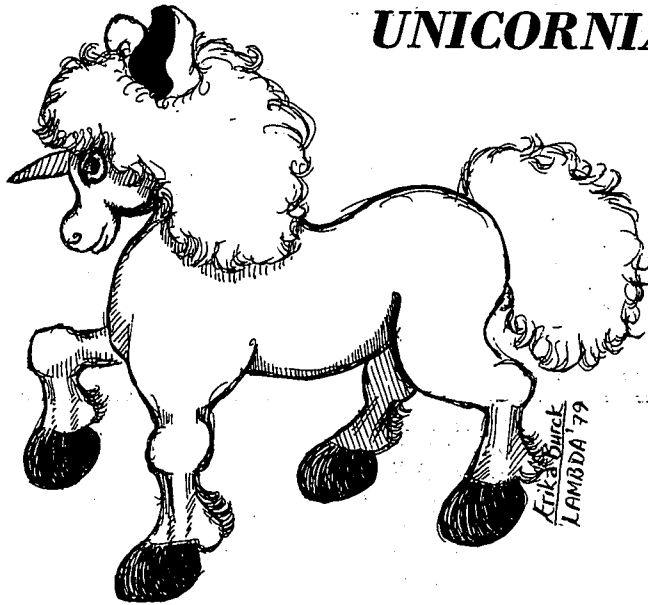
Finally, Gabor Szepesi, the leader of the band, is a Keyboard wizard, who has played with SWEET BLINDNESS as well as being the arranger and pianist for the CHARITY BROWN tour and album.

The HONOLULU HEART-BREAKERS, starring Diane Firth, Eileen and Marian Tobin,

are originally from Sudbury, but now reside in Toronto. The mainstream of their music lies in 1930-40 swing and jazz. They also excel in traditional folk and gospel songs. For the Saturday night 'MUSIC SPECTACULAR', they will be teaming up with the 'Original Sloth Band'. 'SYNCOPE' is a 7 piece band based in Montreal. SYNCOPE is comprised of studio musicians who, just recently finished an album. From the recording I have heard of 'SYNCOPE', they should not be missed.



UNICORNIA



by Dale van Zant

Tempus fugit and once again the halls of U.C. ring with the all familiar laughter of the night and the groans of the morning after.

Things got rolling officially Wednesday with the frosh's scavenger hunt. It was won quickly by Sandra James, Ethel Kingston, Mike Whelan and Brent Ross.

Thursday was a busy day, commencing with the annual Frosh Bowl. Purity and Right triumphed as the veterans won 30-24. This was followed by a successful series of happy hours.

Then, in the small hours of the morning, frosh were roused out to aid in a diplomatic announcement of our presence to the other residences. Not satisfied with this outing, the frosh clamoured for more and thus were treated to a variety of calisthenics to enliven themselves as anyone would like to be at 4:30 in the morning.

U.C. Council is in full swing under the guidance of a new Principal - Matt Bray of History who acts also as academic advisor. This year's Council is as follows:

President	Sean Kearney
Eng. Vice-President	Pam Stroh
Social Convenor	Bill Stephens
Treasurer	John Savill
Secretary	Sharon Robson
4th Year Rep	Dave Harris
3rd Year Rep	Don Scheick
Athletic Reps	John Farrel
	Rick Strutt
	Lise Essiembre

The positions of Fr. Vice President, first and second year reps and a female athletic rep. are open to any member of the College. See Sean Kearney if you're interested.

Associate memberships will be on sale soon. These are for those persons not members of the College but who wish to participate in U.C. activities and are a must to do so.

A new drink is gaining popularity at U.C. these days. It consists of 3 ozs. of gin mixed with a tablespoon of soya sauce. It is meant to be chugged with an optional Aqua Velva chaser.

The week-end saw a successful dance sponsored by U.C. as a prelude to the residential Kangaroo Court. This was, to say the least, a winner. Hats off to Gary Shea and Larry Mussaro for another good show.

A corn roast at the beach followed the Court which was

well attended and acted as a breather in a hectic week.

On Saturday, however, preceeding the dance, the frosh, more affectionately known as scum, were introduced to downtown Sudbury and the locals saw them at their finest. This was followed by a bout of Prospecting where "Dad" shone brightly during amateur hour.

Probably the highlight of the week was the 93rd Annual Caswell Trek on Wednesday night. This acted as a good ice breaker and a time to renew old acquaintances. A great number of potentials were scouted for the chug team at Carnival.

The Greater Gut Open is scheduled for this Friday in Lively. All interested parties are required to meet in U.C. 817 Thursday night at 6:30 for the Calcutta.

Well, so far so good - a great number of floor activities will be announced soon, as each will have their own special talent to offer in the future.

P.S.- Chico has contacted the rare medical phenomenon of Balloonitis.

-it appears Ice Time is suffering from the sophomore jinx.

THE TV SHOW THAT CAN'T BE SHOWN ON TV!

"I have seen the future of television comedy and it is 'MR. MIKE'S MONDO VIDEO.' Quite simply, it's the greatest TV show NEVER shown on TV."
—Marvin Kitman, NEWSDAY

"Some of the most uproarious comedy material I have ever seen." "O'Donoghue is the Clint Eastwood of Comedy."
—Timothy White, ROLLING STONE

'MONDO VIDEO' is simply 'too funny' for television. I lost weight!
—Chevy Chase

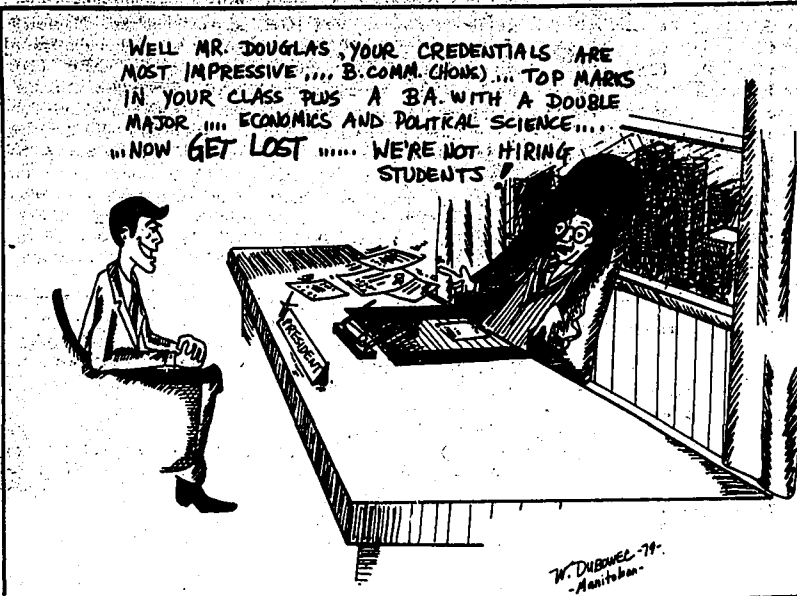
"Raunchy . . . Gross . . . Tasteless."
—NBC Censor

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MR. MIKE'S MONDO VIDEO

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EMPLOYMENT: What Happened to the Class of '76



by Bill Tieleman
Canadian University Press

OTTAWA — A Statistics Canada survey has confirmed what many people suspected for years — women are consistently paid less than their male counterparts, even when they have obtained a post-secondary education degree or certificate.

And the survey results will also shock those who believe that their bachelor's degree will find them a job in their field. Only 42 per cent of the survey respondents with bachelor's degrees said their current jobs are directly related to their university studies. Twenty per cent of the degree holders said their jobs actually had no relation whatsoever to their studies.

The StatsCan survey was probably the most comprehensive examination of the Canadian post-secondary education graduate situation ever done. The pollsters interviewed 29,609 students who in 1976 completed requirements for a university degree or college diploma or certificate. That's about one-third of all Canadian graduates for that year.

The StatsCan interviews took place in June, 1978, approximately two years after the graduates had completed their requirements. Some of the survey's conclusions were:

Women holding bachelor degrees are being paid from \$1,000 to \$4,000 less than men with the same degree in every field, except fine and applied arts and the humanities, per year.

Women with a masters degree, except in the humanities field, fare even worse. The survey, which compared median rather than averaged salaries to get a more accurate picture, found wage differences of about \$1,500 per year in mathematics and physical sciences up to a high of almost \$7,000 per year in the health professions field. Differences in salary between men and women with PhDs were similar but because of the small number of women with doctorates the survey could not compile enough results for any conclusions.

There are more women with degrees or certificates looking for full-time work than men in almost every field.

Only 42 per cent of the bachelor degree graduates feel their jobs are directly related to their studies. Broken down into

fields, 65 per cent of those in education got directly related jobs at the top of the scale while only 22 per cent of humanities graduates found directly related work.

Sixty-five per cent of the country's college graduates did find directly related jobs.

Overall 83.5 per cent of 1976 post-secondary education graduates had found full-time work. The top job-finding fields in university were business management and commerce, health professions and engineering and applied sciences, with about 95 per cent of the bachelor graduates employed by June, 1978. At the colleges data processing and computer science programs are a ticket to sure-fire employment, with more than 98 per cent of those graduating in jobs when the survey was taken. Other fields with more than 90 per cent employment include business management and commerce, secretarial arts and sciences, medical and dental services and engineering and related technologies.

A masters degree is worth about 38 per cent, or \$5,000 to \$6,000 more per year in salary than a bachelor's degree, but a PhD will only garner the graduate an additional 5.5 per cent, or about \$1,100, more than the masters.

Generally speaking, salaries increase with the number of years of education completed.

British Columbia is the most popular place to work among graduates, while Nova Scotia ranks last. B.C. had a net gain in both college and university graduates, but N.S. had net losses in both.

Statistician Bob Cornish,

who compiled and analysed most of the survey's results has some other observations about the post-secondary graduate situation.

Cornish says that after seeing the survey he believes that for the university student a masters degree is the best investment to make. In terms of cost effectiveness the masters gives a student a higher salary for the additional time spent at university and also a better chance at finding a related job, he said.

Cornish said another observation from the survey is the incidence of masters degree holders "bumping" those with bachelors out of jobs. He found that 70 per cent of those with masters degrees did not need that level of education to meet the job requirements. Consequently employers with a choice between applicants will pick the masters graduate.

Those considering that a PhD will get them a higher wage than a masters should also remember that the four years extra studies will mean a wage loss of about \$80,000, Cornish says.

PhDs also have another problem — overeducation. Cornish says employers are reluctant to hire someone who is overqualified for a job and this has led to PhDs actually hiding their degree from an employer to get hired.

Another part of the survey showed that 50 per cent of those

in the humanities and social sciences expected to be able to find work in their field, a completely unrealistic dream, according to Cornish. He says people should examine the job situation in a field before entering it if they hope to find work related to their studies.

Cornish advises students to:

- (1) Take summer or part-time work in your field if possible in order to learn what the job would be like and make contacts for the future. "I can't stress its importance enough," he says.
- (2) Take aptitude tests and get professional career guidance. "It's worth every penny spent at the entrance level," he said.
- (3) Look at trends in the business world to get an idea where jobs could lie in the future.
- (4) Sell yourself to an employer, going back a few times to convince the employer you really want the job.
- (5) Start looking for a job midway, when many employers make decisions on hiring later in the year.
- (6) Finally, use all the information available. The StatsCan survey, titled Employment of 1976 University and College Graduates, can be obtained for free simply by writing to: Statistics Canada, Education, Science and Culture Division, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0T6.



They Shrink.

Howick pants are pure cotton. They'll shrink a little in the wash. But when you put them back on, the seat will stretch back into shape. Your shape. Howicks mould to the curves of your body.

Some larger companies use polyester, a plastic-based fibre that costs less than cotton.

Saving pennies a pair with polyester does a lot for their annual reports.

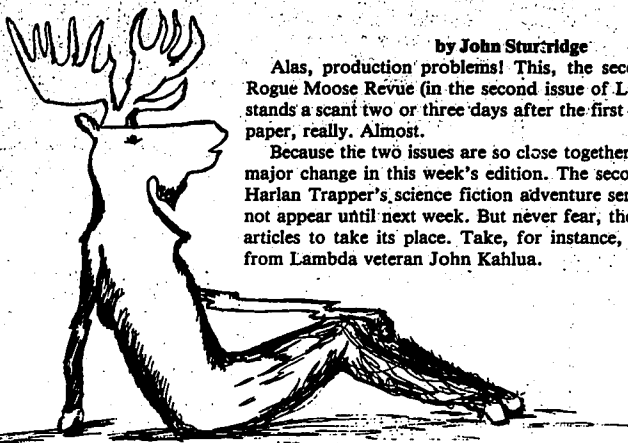
Howick, on the other hand, is a Canadian-owned company still small enough to care about fit. And we're a success. We learned long ago that we do more for our bottom line by doing more for yours.



HOWICK

The fitting choice in jeans and cords

ROGUE MOOSE REVUE



by John Sturridge

Alas, production problems! This, the second issue of *The Rogue Moose Revue* (in the second issue of *Lambda*), is on the stands a scant two or three days after the first issue. Almost one paper, really. Almost.

Because the two issues are so close together, I will make one major change in this week's edition. The second installment of Harlan Trapper's science fiction adventure serial *The Wall* will not appear until next week. But never fear, there's lots of other articles to take its place. Take, for instance, the first dispatch from *Lambda* veteran John Kahlua.

Father John Kahlua (yes, I said Father) is not on campus this year. Instead, he is roaming the world, searching for the elusive honest man. Or something. He's not carrying a lamp around with him but he manages to see things pretty clearly anyway. He promised to send back a series of dispatches about his travels and experiences and in effect becomes *Lambda's* first foreign correspondent. This week's dispatch comes direct from Washington and is sure to be a bombshell here on campus. Look out Pres. McKay

Of course, this week sees the second *Babylonian Wisdom* Saying, and even a short commentary upon it. This commentary comes from Harlan Trapper (in lieu of delaying his serial) and I expect it is a drawn out result. What is upsetting, is that Harlan may be absolutely correct.

I am also happy to present the agenda of the Laurentian Film Society for this year. There are several excellent films being shown. And the costs are reasonable. Personally, the pick of the crop has to be *Nosferatu*, the original vampire film and a bit of a cult classic. Mind you, *Satyricon* (Fellini) and *Psycho* (guess who) are sure to attract attention, too. Keep this list handy.

As a matter of fact I suggest you keep *Lambda* handy. Every issue. Collector's items. After all, there are comic books that sell for in excess of four thousand dollars these days and surely we are superior to comic books....

Babylonian Commentary by Harlan Trapper

It has been suggested that the authors of *Babylonian Wisdom Literature* translated the original texts word for word, without regard to comprehensibility. Since *Babylonian* is a lost language (virtually) there is at least an element of truth to this theory, but only an element. Indeed, comprehension was taken into account and there is even the occasional comment by the authors.

It is noted that *Babylonian Wisdom Literature* is not, does not pretend to be, a metaphysical examination of the *Babylonian/Assyrian* tablets. What commentary there is, is restricted to the rather dry humour characterized by the following statement. Considering this week's saying, the authors noted, "If this is really a proverb, its meaning escapes us."

This, of course, does not help us. But what, then, does "The bucket floats on the river," mean? I'm glad you asked.

It is manifestly clear that this proverb is a scathing indictment of laziness. Consider: the everyday *Babylonian* bucket must either have been of wood, or of some construction involving hides, or a combination of both. Any such bucket will float either empty or full.

Yes, even full. In this case the lip of the bucket would be at about water level. The point here, however, is that such a bucket will not fill up with water unless actually forced underwater by the owner. The water of the river (lake, stream, pool, etcetera) cannot do for the owner of the bucket his work - filling up the bucket.

The lazy person throws his bucket upon the water and expects it to be filled. He is disappointed. The current carries the bucket away from shore. He must now either surrender the bucket to the river or get wet in the act of retrieving it. Very frustrating.

We must, of course, consider the clay pot bucket. This type of

bucket will float when empty. If, however, in the act of tossing it on the water its lip goes under the surface, it will immediately fill and sink. Once more our lazy friend faces getting wet or losing his property. Very frustrating.

This one-sentence, lazy-man parable is not limited to the physical act of collecting water. It is a parable which may be applied to almost any situation.

For example, the waters of knowledge. It is not enough to throw your bucket upon the waters of knowledge. You must actively and attentively fill up the bucket, else you will get wet and frustrated (and thus learn the hard way) or lose your bucket altogether.

And that, my friends, is the meaning of "The bucket floats on the river." See you next week, bucketheads.

Babylonian Wisdom Saying

The bucket floats on the river.

Laurentian Film Society 1979-80 Programme Oct. 14

Fellini's Satyricon (Italy, 1969). Federico Fellini, director. Petronius's classic fragment is an ideal vehicle for the baroque talents of Fellini. He recreated the grotesque depravities of Rome under Nero with obvious relish. (128 minutes).

Oct. 28

HORROR NIGHT - Teacher's College Auditorium 1] Nosferatu (Germany, 1922). F. W. Murnau, director. The original film version of the Dracula legend, *Nosferatu* is recognized as one of the masterpieces of the German Silent Cinema. (65 minutes).

2] **Night of the Living Dead** (USA, 1968). George Romero, director, with Duane Jones and Judith O'Dea. This low-budget "B picture" quickly became an underground hit and is now established as a horror classic: "One of the few good examples of unremitting horror in the nightmare genre", S. J. Solomon, *Beyond Formula*. (90 minutes)

Nov. 11

Psycho (USA, 1960). Alfred Hitchcock, director, with Anthony Perkins, Janet Leigh and Vera Miles. Hitchcock at his very best - and most horrible. (108 minutes)

Nov. 25

The Tall Blond Man with One Black Shoe (France, 1972) Yves Robert, director with Pierre Richard and Mireille Darc. "French burlesque, inky-shadowed and funny, about an unlistenable-to musician (Pierre Richard) with hectic hair suggesting Collette.... Recommended for true quixotry" *New Yorker*. (90 minutes).

Dec. 2

The Grapes of Wrath (USA, 1940). John Ford, director, with Henry Fonda and John Carradine. A fine version of Steinbeck's novel. The novel won the Pulitzer prize and the film won both the *New York Critics' Award* and an Oscar for best picture. Jane Darwell as Ma Joad won an Oscar as best supporting actress. (128 minutes).

Jan. 13

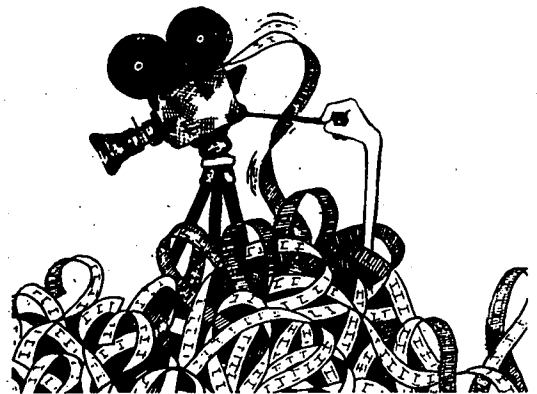
The Serpent's Egg (Germany, 1978). Ingmar Bergman, director, with Liv Ullman, David Carradine, Gert Frobe. Although Bergman, working for once outside Sweden and in English, received mixed reviews for this film, it is still well worth seeing. (119 minutes).

Jan. 27

Women (Hungary, 1977) Marta Meszaros, director, with Marina Vlady and Lili Monori. *Women* is about the friendship which springs up between a passionate young rebel and an older woman who is just beginning to realize the inadequacy of her well-ordered

Fraser Auditorium (except Oct. 28) - Sunday's at 8 p.m.

Admission: Series Ticket: \$12.00 Single Ticket: \$2.00



married life. "Personal, independent and poignant, this is among the best of the emerging 'women's films'." - *Newsweek*

Feb. 10

Black and White in Colour (France, 1976) Jean Jacques Arnaud, director. Set in Colonial West Africa in 1914, the film tells the story of a mini-war fought by the French colonials against the German colonials, with each side using the local black tribesmen as soldiers. All the attendant horrors and absurdity of war are observed in microcosm, with a sharp eye for the behavior of people at leisure and in time of crisis. "Ironic, sharp, charming, a story up to Kipling." Penelope Gilliatt. (91 minutes).

Feb. 24

The Sheep Has Five Legs (France, 1954) Henri Verneuil, director. Louis de funes' antics in *The Adventures of Rabbi Jacob* were well received by our members last year. In this broad comedy he competes for laughs with Fernandel. (95 minutes).

Mar. 16

Nashville (USA, 1975). Robert Altman director, with Henry Gibson, Lily Tomlin, Keith Carradine, Geraldine Chaplin, Shelly Duval, etc., etc. "An orgy for movie lovers - but an orgy without excess....I've never before seen a movie I loved in quite this way: I sat there smiling at the screen, in complete happiness....*Nashville* is the funniest epic vision of America ever to reach the screen". Pauline Kael. (157 minutes).



Ron McKay: President or Spy?

A press release in Washington today contained the names of thirty-two known and suspected C.I.A. agents working within Canadian territory. The current S.G.A. president, Ron McKay, is on that list.

by John Kahlua

Washington is the city of the powerful, the hub of national (U. S.) and international politics. As such it is a city of lying, corruption, - and occasional, inexplicable bursts of honesty. I'm not sure which category claims the following.

With each name on the list is presented a summary of actions credited to each agent. Apparently, McKay's true age is thirty-four (his youthful appearance being a prime factor in his recruitment). His actions were almost completely limited to the southeast Asian theatre of war

where he pinpointed targets for American bombers (targets both civilian and military) and committed various and sundry assassinations and kidnappings.

This, however, is past history. McKay's usefulness was temporarily ended when he failed on an important mission. Rather than blowing up a Bhuddist monastery, which was actually a cover for a local prostitution ring, McKay assassinated the chief honcho and set himself up as boss.

Shortly thereafter, he fled the country in the wake of a C.I.A. death order issued against him - and the need to find a good public health facility (the reason for this last is not entirely clear). He took up

refuge in Canada.

Once in Canada he managed to persuade the C.I.A. that he could be of use here, his youthful appearance making him an ideal candidate for the monitoring of student activities.

McKay's rise to power in the S.G.A. is credited to liberal C.I.A. funding. His extreme availability and willingness to work with the students is considered to be a ruse to gain access to inside information on several suspected student organizations, including the anarchistic group F.R.O.G. (the meaning of the acronym is not known) which reportedly plans to blow up the third floor of the classroom building at Laurentian.

The C.I.A. is working towards the lessening of French-English tensions in Canada, and McKay is a chief operative in this regard. (The stated reasons for the U. S. supporting "one Canada" boil down to avoiding the "odious responsibility" of supplying foreign aid to a newly constituted "have-not banana republic".

I personally do not believe Mr. McKay to be a C.I.A. agent, the main reason being that most C.I.A. agents possess a high level of education and a high I.Q. In the press release, McKay's I.Q. was unlisted.

I urge Mr. McKay to print an immediate denial of these charges, if only to maintain the necessary confidence of his constituents. Washington D. C. Sept. 17/'79



The Art of Golden Holdin'.

Number 37. The Spike Hold.

When it comes to holdin' a good smooth Golden some people think anything goes.

Education cutbacks

THE AXE FALLS ACROSS THE COUNTRY

by Bill Teleman

Canadian University Press

The writing was on the wall for years but only now are the full effects of continuous education funding cutbacks being felt.

And as students return to classes once again a look across the country indicates a bleak future for post-secondary education in the 1980's. Among the most alarming developments:

*In Ontario public universities and colleges could be lining up at private banks, hoping to borrow money to cover anticipated million-dollar deficits in their operating budgets. The Ontario government replies that it has no money and no objections to its universities following the lead of Ontario students and borrowing from banks for education financing. Ontario students also got a five per cent tuition hike this year.

*In Quebec some university administrators are cheered at the prospect of incurring budget deficits on "only" \$2 million. That's because deficits in previous years have topped \$6 million.

*In the Atlantic, students who survived the highest summer unemployment rates in Canada are scraping money together to pay ever-rising tuition fees.

*In B.C. tuition fees go up again as of May, 1980 while education services go down because of low government grants.

*In Alberta, despite a \$5 billion Heritage Fund rich in petrodollars, universities face deficits approaching \$500,000. And a report on post-secondary education funding opens the possibility of putting tuition fees on an arbitrary scale, a recommendation both univer-

sity administrations and student unions oppose.

*In Manitoba students looking for relief after a 20 per cent tuition hike last year are instead facing another jump of six per cent in this fall's fees. And once again the tuition increase signals another decrease, not increase, in university services. After getting a meagre six per cent increase in funding one university president said fatalistically, "It's only half what we asked for but it's twice what they gave us last year."

*In Saskatchewan students who thought they had a slightly more liberally-spending government than the rest of Canada found out how wrong they were. After tuition jumped 30 per cent in three years without any increase in services, the NDP government hit them with yet another fee hike.

*At nearly every post-second-

dary institution in Canada administrations looking to cut costs without firing staff took aim at libraries.

*Many universities are being forced to cut both support staff and teaching faculty to make ends meet. Positions are left unfilled when faculty members leave, retire or die and temporary instructors and teaching assistants find it harder to work.

*Foreign students are becoming an endangered species at Canadian universities as all but three provinces implement differential tuition fees. In the Maritime provinces universities starting this year will receive \$750 less in provincial grants for every foreign student registered at their institution.

Clearly education cutbacks are national, not provincial in scope, and governments, rather than responding with alarm to

the deteriorating post-secondary education situation, are continuing the underfunding policies began in the mid-1970s.

Why?

There are two basic problems, either one of which would cause serious difficulties for universities and colleges. Together they spell potential disaster for the education system.

The first is declining enrolment. Basically the children of the 1950s baby boom have grown up, received their education and moved into the labour force. This demographic bulge, combined with society's desire to make education more accessible, forced post-secondary institutions to rapidly expand in the mid and late 1960s.

(This same demographic bulge is also one part of an explanation for the current high unemployment level - just as universities and colleges were forced to expand to take in the baby boom so now is the labour market being asked to provide more jobs, with relatively unsuccessful results.)

But now the baby boom children are leaving or are already out of the education system, and universities and colleges which scrambled wildly to increase their services and hire faculty (often from the U.S.) are left with large campuses, large numbers of faculty and support staff and increasingly fewer students.

To complicate matters further for education planners, they know another "mini" baby boom, the son and daughters of the first boom, will hit the education system in the 1990s.

The second problem is the economy itself. During the economic boom of the 1960s when money was relatively more plentiful a society fascinated with accessible education and under pressure from the ranks of its young found it easy to spend money for education.

In the 1980s that will not be the case. With hundreds of thousands of unemployed in Canada and inflation eating up 10 per cent of every Canadian's pay cheque each year, education becomes a low spending priority.

And with a recession, business turns to government to stimulate the economy, asking for tax cuts and financial assistance to increase profits and a decrease in public spending to lower inflation. With a lower tax base because of both the high cost of maintaining a large sector of the work force on unemployment insurance and the lower corporate taxes because of tax cuts, government looks to cut public sector spending to make ends meet.

During the past few years that has happened not only in education funding but in hospi-

cont'd on page 15

Do it for good of 'U.



This semester smarten up your look with some Ooh lala by Le Culottier.

Ooh lala is the new fashion by Le Culottier. It's the pleats and the cigarette legs and the turned and rolled up cuffs we gave you long before anyone else. It's the originality and the quality and the unbeatable fit of everything Le Culottier.

From the top of our tops to the bottom of our bottoms.

So why not get your bottom down to your favourite fashion boutique. And do it for good of 'U.

Ooh lala

Les Jeans
le culottier

Caron Ltee.
Bédécarré, Québec



university in trouble borrowing from a bank.

"Why should I object to them going to the bank? They are autonomous financial institutions and can make whatever financial decisions they think necessary," she said.

Meanwhile Carleton, with an expected deficit of more than \$1 million, and Laurentian, currently more than \$500,000 in debt and anticipating a deficit of close to \$1 million by the end of the school year, are in serious trouble.

"I don't want to go to the bank," says Laurentian University president Henry Best. "I don't like deficit financing. It doesn't make much sense if it is going to be an endless process."

Best says Laurentian is in the process of reducing staff in arts and sciences courses but does not want to allow the quality of services to suffer.

At Carleton, administrative vice-president Albert Larose blames the problem on insufficient government funding and a decline in enrolment, especially in the arts and science faculty. He said the university has tried to save money by cutting back in various areas but had gone as far as it could.

Larose says it is impossible to make further cuts without looking at staff firings because 80 per cent of Carleton's budget goes for salaries and benefits.

"I don't know what the answer is," he said. "Something's got to give. It can't go on the way it is."

At Trent University, which is currently \$272,000 in debt, president Thomas Nind said his

university needs money but will not borrow from a bank.

McMaster University is also expecting a budget deficit of \$745,000 but the shortfall will be offset for this year by an accumulated \$1.9 million surplus from better years.

But McMaster is already planning staff cuts to make ends meet.

In a brief McMaster presented to the Ontario Council on University Affairs (OCUA) president Bourns said the university will be eliminating 65 faculty positions by 1982 to forestall an expected deficit of nearly \$10 million. He added that positions vacated by retirement, resignation or death would be left unfilled and that temporary teaching appointments are being ended. Bourns said spending reductions could mean the elimination of entire programs.

John Panabaker, McMaster board of governors chairman, says there is a possibility of "the education system gradually eroding into inconsequential mediocrity."

Education minister Stephenson denies that the Ontario government has reduced funding to the universities but admits that government grants have not allowed the universi-

ties to keep pace with inflation. And when one realizes that salaries make up the largest section of university budgets and that every employee hopes to get at least an inflationary wage increase each year the funding problems are seen clearly.

If Ontario's education system is leading the way into the 1980s the universities and colleges of Canada face the gravest crisis in their history.

University of Toronto president Ham, whose university this year had the dubious honour of being the first campus to offer a single class to 700 students at a time, says the survival of the post-secondary education system depends on three conditions being fulfilled:

*A public reaffirmation of the value of education.

*Clarification of the role of the universities in society.

*Willingness of governments to provide reasonably adequate levels of funding to the universities.

Whether those conditions can be met is anyone's guess. But if they are not it's a sure bet that a post-secondary education degree in Canada will be worth little more than the paper it's printed on.

tals and other areas of social services.

While institutions as large as universities can survive a few lean years, continued funding cuts are devastating. Ontario universities and colleges are perhaps the best indicator of things to come.

In 1972 Ontario was the second-ranked of all provinces in per-capita spending on post-secondary education. This year it has dropped to eighth.

"The education system is on the verge of eroding now, as it becomes increasingly more difficult to sustain the library collection and keep university salaries relative to salaries in other sectors of society."

That opinion, voiced by University of Toronto president James Ham, is echoed by all of Ontario's post-secondary educators.

McMaster University president Arthur Bourns warns that

education cutbacks will become even more severe for students if the government does not increase its funding. And he is concerned about the government's reluctance to do so.

Bourns is rightly concerned. After a Sept. 7 meeting between the Council of Ontario Universities (COU) and Ontario premier Bill Davis, treasurer Frank Miller, Margaret Birch, provincial secretary for social development and education minister Bette Stephenson, Stephenson said there is no money available to help out universities in financial trouble this year.

On Sept. 10 the COU, representing all the universities announced that two universities, Carleton and Laurentian might be forced to borrow money from private banks to cover budget deficits incurred this year.

Stephenson replied that she had no objections to a public

Beer & eggs for breakfast?

cont'd from page 3

period and said that Saga will be looking at a number of locations for an evening service, university willing. He also feels that food service can be extended in its current facilities. "We've done some pretty crazy things at some of our locations. One of the things I'd like to try would be a midnight breakfast in the Great Hall...beer and eggs." In conjunction with his desires for expanded service, Brown hopes that campus groups wishing to put on events will contact him for advice and (he hopes) service. Wine and cheeses, for example, were popular last year but became a bone of contention with the Lappas Bros. They will again be available this year, but be prepared to have Brown suggest a few other types of events that cost less and please more.

Another part of the Lappas Bros. contract that is being

taken over by Saga is the vending machines in university buildings. Saga will, in turn, be contracting out the locations to another company, but will be directly responsible to the university for their operation.

The Pub in the Pub

Dear to most every student is the Pub, the university's heart kept in the university's bowels. With the agreement of the university and the Students' General Association, Saga has taken over the management of the Pub. Essentially, they will be providing the Pub manager (John Vitaro) and support facilities in return for a set fee, as opposed to a percentage of the Pub's revenue.

You could be excused for confusing Vitaro for one of the Pub's patrons. In his early twenties, Vitaro comes to Laurentian direct from the University of Toronto, where he ran a smaller pub at one of the colleges. While he hasn't had a heck of a lot of time to observe

the Pub in regular operation, he has admitted to being impressed with the vast quantities of beer that Laurentian students consume in short periods of time.

The Pub is another area where Saga sees a couple of potential changes. They would like to see a cohesive entertainment package offered, should the profits warrant, and are open to comments and suggestions. One of the things mentioned in a Lambda interview was the possibility of bringing in a live D.J. to keep the crowd on its toes.

Like Vitaro, Food Services Director George Brown originated in a university community. He first worked for Saga while a student at Concordia University, where he graduated to managing a faculty bar and a student pub, prior to taking over the Laurentian operation.

Saga Foods is a large American concern, but Brown stated that the Canadian operation works independently from the parent firm. Like his Canadian overseers, Brown expects to have a lot of freedom to operate as he sees necessary on the Laurentian campus in order to build a stable market. "As long as we don't bankrupt the place, and keep the university happy, the company pretty well leaves us to our own devices."

DOWN . . . BUT NOT OUT!

LET'S BUILD THE PARTY OF THE FUTURE

The Liberal Party in Ontario, both federally and provincially, is very open to new approaches and ideas — your ideas. We're open to you.

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FOUNDING MEETING OF THE LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENT LIBERALS WILL BE HELD TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25 AT 7:00 P.M. IN THE SMALL DINING ROOM ACROSS FROM THE GREAT HALL. REFRESHMENTS SERVED.

BECOME INVOLVED — JOIN US!



LAMBDA PUBLICATIONS: WHO AND WHAT WE ARE

LAMBDA PUBLICATIONS is the student-operated newspaper at Laurentian University in Sudbury, Ontario. While partially funded by the Students' General Association, LAMBDA is autonomous from other University organizations, both student and administration. LAMBDA is published weekly each Wednesday during the academic year, save holidays. 3,000 copies are printed and distributed on the Laurentian campus.

LAMBDA PUBLICATIONS is a member of the Canadian University Press. As such, it is democratically controlled by the staff (listed below). Staff meetings are held every Thursday afternoon at 5:00 p.m. in the LAMBDA office, Room G-1 Student Street. Membership in LAMBDA PUBLICATIONS is open to all members of the "Laurentian University community" and is contingent upon three published contributions during the publication year.

The opinions expressed in the copy of this journal is not necessarily the opinion of LAMBDA PUBLICATIONS. Letters and submissions must be double-spaced and should be typed. Author anonymity is available but all submissions must be signed and addressed. Letters over 250 words in length may be edited. Deadlines for all external submissions and advertising is the Friday before the Wednesday of publication. Submissions made personally to the LAMBDA office may be accepted up until 5:00 p.m. on the Monday prior to the Wednesday of publication.

Advertising and other inquiries should be addressed to LAMBDA PUBLICATIONS, Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario, P3E 2C6, Phone 675-1151 ext. 653.

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JOIN LAMBDA



STAFF MEETING THURSDAY AT FIVE

Facing reality

BEST MEETS WITH PREMIER

Dr. Henry B.M. Best, President of Laurentian University, and Mr. Andre Lacroix, Chairman of the Board of Governors stated that they were encouraged by the meeting of Board Chairmen and the Executive Heads of Ontario Universities with the Premier, the Minister

of Colleges and Universities, and the Provincial Treasurer held last Friday, September 7 in Toronto. The Premier spent over three hours with the group discussing the role of the universities in the 80's and the problems created by underfunding, including projected deficits at several universities for the current fiscal year. Dr. Best said, "I do not want to go to the bank, and I do not like deficit financing, but that is one option for the short term, while we work at finding some solutions over the long term."

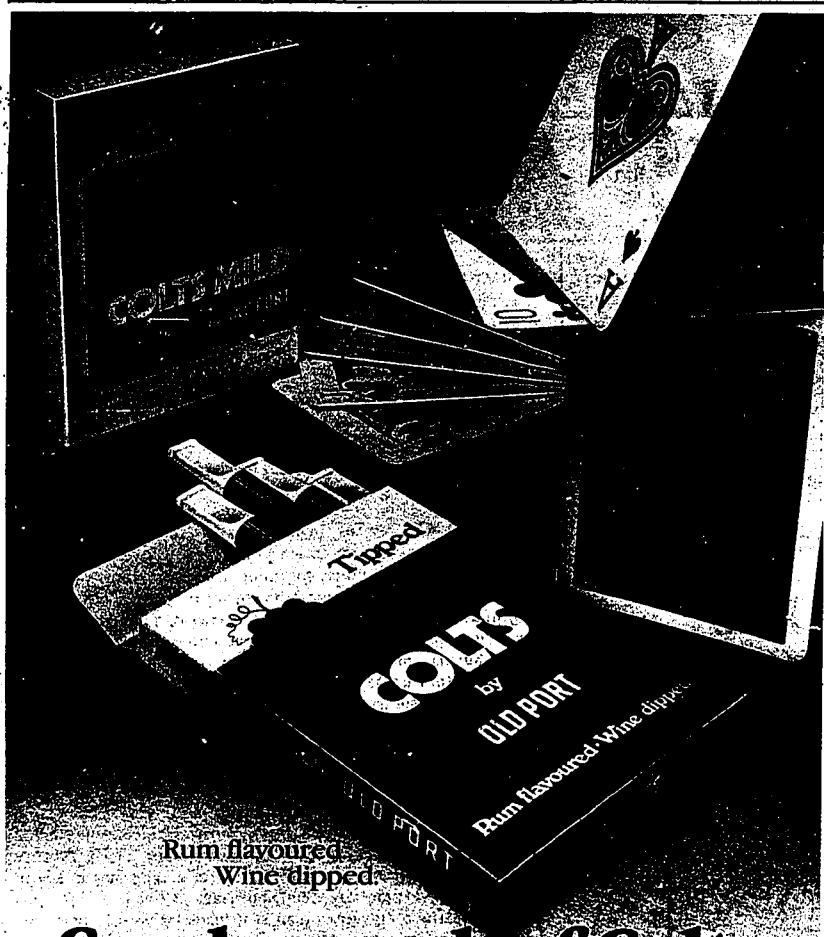
Dr. Best said that he is pleased that the Premier recognizes that universities have an obligation to maintain healthy programmes in arts and science even though they may not enjoy popularity to the same extent as some professional programmes, and that the value of a liberal education was re-affirmed by the Premier. The major role that universities have in building up a strong research and development base and in maintaining cooperative ventures with industry and business and

local community interests was also emphasized by the Premier, and interpreted as being particularly appropriate for Laurentian.

Mr. Lacroix said that the Premier reiterated the position that his government does not plan to close any university, and that it will maintain universities at a reasonable level of funding.

At the meeting, the Chairman of Laurentian's Board made the point that the smaller universities have already had to face the realities of pruning their budgets and were at a critical point. He was reassured that the government acknowledged the continued acceptance of the traditional role of the universities, and that it reaffirmed the high priority accorded them in government spending policies and the promise to assist universities in interpreting their role to the general public.

The universities were urged to review their goals and objectives, and to expand and improve their efforts to explain their role and value to the public.



Crack a pack of COLTS along with the cards.



OLE, Real Mexican Tequila. No bull!